Gazette of the United States, & Philadelphia Daily Advertiser.

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Dr. Perkins

INFORMS the Citizens of Philadelphia, that he has taken lodgings for a few days, at the Indian Queen, in 4th ſtreet. He will be happy to wait on any perſons in this city, between the hours of 9 and 1, who wiſh to ſatisfy themſelves of the efficacy of his

PATENT METALLIC POINTS,

And will operate gratis for the relief of the poor: the inſtruments, and the right of uſing them, are for ſale at his lodgings.

Subjoined, are Extracts from a Pamphlet, containing many remarkable caſes, atteſted by characters of the higheſt reſpectability.

Extracts from Letters to the Author of the Metallic Diſcovery.

PIERPONT EDWARDS, Eſq. Diſtrict Attorney for the ſtate of Connecticut.

New-Haven, October 7, 1796.

Dear Sir,

I ſhould have written you laſt week, had I then been able to aſcertain certain facts, the rumour of which I had heard. A Mrs. Beers, a near neighbour to me, the wife of Eben Beers, and daughter of captain Samuel Huggins, of this town, had been, for fourteen weeks, exceedingly diſtreſſed with the Rheumatiſm, to ſuch a degree that for fourteen weeks previous to the 29th of laſt month, ſhe had not been able to walk acroſs the room even with crutches, ſave only once, when ſhe made out with the aſſiſtance of crutches to hobble part of the way acro s her room. On the 29th of September laſt, ſhe procured a ſet of your metallic ſubſtances, and in leſs than an hour after ſhe had begun to uſe them, in the manner directed by you, ſhe roſe from her chair, and walked about her houſe, and on the next day ſhe went abroad to her neighbours, having thrown aſide her crutches. I have this day paid her a viſit in company with her father, and Timothy Jones, Eſq. who lives in the ſtreet where ſhe reſides and directly oppoſite to her reſidence, and with Capt. Abel Burrett, who is her next neighbor, and lives within eight yards of her door. I requeſted her to relate her caſe over in their preſence, which ſhe did, and theſe gentlemen all with one voice, ſupported, from their own knowledge, her ſtory. It is a duty which you owe yourſelf and the world to promulge this event. I am, very reſpectfully,

Your obedient ſervant,

PIERPONT EDWARDS.

N. B. She ſays her fever has left her, her appetite has returned, and ſhe is in a fair way to be reſtored to perfect health.

Rev. MR. SPALDING, of Salem.

This may certify, that the ſubſcriber, in his viſits among his people, has uſed Dr. Perkins's metallic points, to relieve pains and inflammations of various kinds, and has ſucceeded to his aſtoniſhment. They have ſeldom failed to relieve the head-ach, teeth-ach, ague in the face, inflammation in the eyes, cramp, cholic, rheumatiſm, pains of the breaſt and ſid , biles, ſcalds and burns—Sometimes there has been a perfect cure from one operation. A lad who had been confined three days with high ſymptoms of a fever, very hot and full of pain, by an operation of the points, deſigned to relieve his head, his face turned pale and cold, his fever and pain immediately left him, and in a few days he was out of doors; the year before, at the ſame ſeaſon, he was taken with the ſame ſymptoms, and lay extremely ſick forty days. The efficacy of the metallic points has gained great credit in this town.

JOSHUA SPALDING.

December 5, 1796.

Rev. ELHANAN WINCHESTER.

I certify, that on the 21ſt of MARCH, 1796, I ſaw Dr. Perkins's method of cure by painted metallic inſtruments, tried with ſucceſs in the poor-houſe or bettering-houſe in Philadelphia; eſpecially upon a man who was unable to lift his right hand to his head, as was tried beforehand, but who after a few minutes operation, was able to remove it at pleaſure; and in my ſight, put it with eaſe on the top of his head and back of his neck, and in all directions.

Nearly the ſame effect took place upon a woman; and ALL that I ſaw treated, profeſſed that their pains ceaſed after being treated a ſhort time: and ſeveral came voluntarily, and in my hearing thanked the Dr. for cures he had performed on them about eight weeks before, in removing pains from them, which they declared had not ſince returned:—ſo that from what I ſaw with my own eyes, and what I have heard, I have great hopes that this methed will greatly tend to alleviate the miſeries of mankind. ELHANAN WINCHESTER.

Philadelphia, April 4, 1796.

Extract from a Providence Paper.

Communication.

Dr. Perkins's invention for removing pains from the human body, begins to obtain reputation in proportion to its utility and efficacy. The ſimplicity of the operation was at firſt an obſtacle to its credit; but the flood of evidence in its favor, from actual expe ent, is at length too powerful to be reſiſted.

February 7. dtweotf

MRS. GRATTAN

Reſpectfully informs her friends, and the public in general, that on Tueſday the 10th day of January, ſhe propoſes opening, at No. 39, North Sixth-ſtreet,

A Linen and Muſlin Warehouſe.

Book Muſlins, from 6/3 to 12/11 per yard
Jaconet ditto, from 8/8 to 9/8 per yard
Striped ditto, from 7/10 to 10/16 per yard
Fine Coſſaes
Tambour'd Book Muſlins, from 13/9 to 21/ per yard
India Muſlin, from 11/3 to 15/ per yard
Sheeting Muſlin
Jaconet muſlin Handkerchiefs, from 4/3 to 6/ per hdkf.
Book muſlin Handkerchiefs from 5/3 to 10/6 per hdkf.
Muſlin color'd and border'd Handkerchiefs
Dacca Handkerchiefs
Tambour'd Cravats from 10/8 to 11/11
Pocket Handkerchiefs
Cambric, from 11/3 to 16/3 per yard
Table Cloths
Huckaback Towelling
Women's Cotton Hoſe, from 6/8 to 13/ per pair
Dimity from 5/10 to 6/11
Men's Silk Hoſe
Tambour'd muſlin Handkerchiefs from 11/11 to 13/2
Iriſh linens for Gentlemen's Shirts, from 5/5 to 9/7
And a variety of other articles.

N. B. Orders received for all kinds of ready made Linen, Gentlemen's Shirts, ruffled or plain, Cravats, Pocket Handkerchiefs, &c. &c.
Houſhold Linen, &c. &c.
A plain ſhirt, made and mark'd, 3 1-2 dollars.
A full ruffled ditto, 4 dollars.
A plain ſhirt, made and mark'd, 5 dollars.
A full ruffled ditto 6 dollars.
A plain ſhirt, made and marked, 5 1-2 dollars.
A full ruffled ditto 7 dollars.
A plain ſhirt, made and mark'd, 6 dollars.
A full ruffled ditto 7 1-2.
A plain ſhirt, made and mark'd, 6 1-2 dollars.
A very fine ruffled ditto 8 dollars.
Linen included.

January 13. §

For Sale,

At the Office of the Editor of the Gazette of the United States,

A FEW COPIES OF

"An account of the Receipts and Expenditures of the United States, for the year 1795."

City of Waſhington.

SCHEME of the Lottery, No. II, for the improvement of the Federal City.

A magnificent dwelling-houſe,	20,000 dollars, & caſh 30,000, are	50,000
1 ditto	15,000 & caſh 25,000	40,000
1 ditto	15,000 & caſh 15,000	30,000
1 ditto	10,000 & caſh 10,000	20,000
1 ditto	5,000 & caſh 5,000	10,000
1 ditto	5,000 & caſh 5,000	10,000
1 caſh prize of		10,000
2 do.	5,000 each, are	10,000
10 do.	1,000	10,000
20 do.	500	10,000
00 do.	100	10,000
200 do.	50	10,000
400 do.	25	10,000
1,000 do.	20	20,000
15,000 do.	10	150,000

16,739 Prizes.
33,261 Blanks.

50,000 Tickets, at Eight Dollars, 400,000

N. B. To favour thoſe who may take a quantity of Tickets, the prize of 40,000 dollars will be the LAST drawn ticket, and the 30,000 the LAST but ONE:

And approved notes, ſecuring payment in either money or prizes, in ten days after drawing, will be received for any number not leſs than 30 tickets.

This Lottery will afford an elegant ſpecimen of the private buildings to be erected in the City of Waſhington—Two beautiful deſigns are already ſelected for the entire fronts on two of the public ſquares; from theſe prawings it is propoſed to erect two centre and four corner buildings, as ſoon as poſſible after this lottery is ſold, and to convey them, when compleat, to the fortunate adventurers, in the manner deſcribed in the ſcheme for the Hotel Lottery. A nett deduction of five per cent. will be made to defray the neceſſary expenſes of printing, &c. and the ſurplus will be made a part of the fund intended for the National Univerſity, to be erected within the city of Waſhington.

The Drawing will commence as ſoon as the tickets are old off.—The money prizes will be payable in thirty days after it is finiſhed; and any prizes for which fortunate numbers are not produced within twelve months after the drawing is cloſed, are to be conſidered as given towards the fund for the Univerſity; it being determined to ſettle the whole buſineſs in a year from the ending of the drawing, and to take up the bonds given as ſecurity.

The real ſecurities given for the payment of the Prizes, are held by the Preſident and two Directors of the Bank of Columbia, and are valued at more than half the amount of the lottery.

The twenty four gentlemen who by appointment of the late Commiſſioners aſſiſted in the management of the Hotel Lottery are requeſted to undertake this arduous taſk a ſecond time on behalf of the public; a ſufficient num er of theſe having kindly accepted, it is hoped that the iends to a National Univerſity and the other federal objects may contiaue to favor the deſign.

By accounts received from the different parts of the Continent as well as from Europe, where the tickets have been ſent for ſale, the public are aſſured that the drawing will ſpeedily commence, and that the care and caution unavoidably neceſſary to inſure a ſafe diſpoſal of the tickets, has rendered the mor ſuſpenſion indiſpenſable.

SAMUEL BLODGET.

§. Tickets may be had at the Bank of Columbia; of James Weſt & Co. Baltimore; of Peter Gilman, Boſton; of John Hopkins, Richmond; and of Richard Wells Cooper's Ferry. eo

FOR SALE,

The ſchooner ORION,

SHE is between eighteen months and two years old; her frame is of the beſt of W. Oak; ſhe is a faithful-built veſſel—handſomely finiſhed off—and well found in every particular: is ready to receive a cargo and can be put to Sea without any expence on her Hull, ſails, or rigging. She ſtows 600 barrels, has a handſome cabin and ſteerage, and a half deck which will ſtow ſeventy-five or eighty barrels. She is a faſt ſailing veſſel—has been newly caulked, graved and painted, and put in thorough good repair in every reſpect; her inventory may be ſeen by applying to the captain on board ſaid ſchooner, laying at Mr. John Wilcocks's wharf, between Cheſnut and Walnut Street, where ſhe at any time may be thoroughly examined by thoſe who wiſh to purchaſe.

The terms of ſale may be known by applying to Samuel Smith, ſhip broker, No. 86, South Front Street.

Feb. 4. dtf.

For Sale, or Charter,

The Ship *DIANA*,

SAMUEL PILE, Maſter,

Burthen 205 47-95 tons regiſter, built in Philadelphia in the year 1792, of live oak and red cedar, and was ſheathed 13 months ago, ſhe has juſt had a compleat out-fit, and may be ſent to ſea at a very trifling expence.

For terms apply to

Philip Nicklin & Co.

Who have for ſale on board ſaid veſſel,

27 caſks of fine yellow paint.
9 boxes and 12 bundles of writing ſlates.
1 box ink ſtands and note preſſes.
14 bales of ſail canvaſs.

And on hand,

Imperial, Hyſon, and, Souchong } TEAS.

40,000 pieces Nankeens of the firſt quality.
19 tubs Quickſilver.
2 cheſts Bandanno handkerchiefs.
A few cheſts Manchester goods well aſſorted in Corduroys, thickſets, Ginghams, Muſlinets, Dimities, &c.
3 boxes black ſewing ſilk.
180 crates Queens ware well aſſorted.
10 tons ſheet lead.
Nails aſſorted, flat and ſharp points.
London Particular, London Market, New-York Market, } Madeira Wine in pipes and hogſheads.
40 pipes and 10 hogſheads Teneriffe wine.
8 tierces Snake Root.
230 logs Mahogany.

Nov. 7. ntb&ſtf

FOR SALE,

THE SHIP MARY,

SAMUEL PARKER, Maſter,

Two hundred tons burthen. Apply to JOSEPH ANTHONY, & Co.

If the MARY is not ſold in a few days, ſhe will tak freight for Hamburg. Apply as above.

October 21. d

Elegant Bruſſels & Turkey Carpeting,

For ſale by George Dobſon, No. 25, South Third-ſtreet.

December 15. dtf

CONTINUATION OF FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE,

By the Britiſh Packet Carteret.

HAGUE, November 12.

In the ſitting of the 10th inſt. the plan of the conſtitution of the Batavian people was at length laid before the convention. But difficulties having been raiſed even before it was read, the convention decreed, that the reading of it ſhould be poſtponed until next Monday. Citizen Van Kaſteele ſaid, hereupon, that after the plan had been read, he ſhould give his opinion on the ſubject, as it ſtruck him that the plan was by no means founded on the baſis of an indiviſible republic, and conſequently could neither anſwer the expectation of the convention, nor meet the wiſhes of the people.

Don Joſeph d'Anduaga, the Spaniſh miniſter lately arrived here, preſented his credentials the day before yeſterday.

The plan of the conſtitution has been printed for the members of the convention, but at the ſame time it has been prohibited on pain of 6000 guilders to print a ſingle copy for any one elſe.

The repreſentative Kaſteele was ſupported by ſeveral other members in his aſſertion, that the plan of the conſtitution did not aim at unity and indiviſibility, but at federaliſm. The diſcuſſion of this plan is therefore likely to bring on very intereſting and animated debates.

All the foreign miniſters were invited to the ſitting of the 10th inſtant, when the plan of the conſtitution was laid before the convention.

The repreſentative Veſteer was yeſterday elected preſident of the convention.

The troops embarked at Dunkirk on board 16 tranſports, had not ſailed from thence on the 1ſt inſtant. Their deſtination remains as yet a ſecret, but it is ſtated in a letter from Paris of the 7th inſtant, that the armament is deſtined for the mouth of the Elbe, to intercept the communication of the Engliſh with the continent.

Fourteen Engliſh men of war and ſeveral armed veſſels are ſtill cruiſing off the Texel.

Extract of a private letter from Hamburg, November 15.

"Letters from Copenhagen, ſtate, that commotions have broken out in Sweden ſince the king has taken into his own hands the adminiſtration of the kingdom; this intelligence ſtands, however, in need of confirmation. The Stockholm mail is not yet arrived."

LEGHORN, October 28.

In conſequence of the remonſtrances of Salicetti, the commiſſioner of the executive directory, the merchants of this place have at laſt agreed to pay him 380,000 piaſtres for the merchandize belonging to the Engliſh, which has been confiſcated in this port; ſo that the above merchants have now the right of ſelling this merchandize as they pleaſe."

A corps of 600 Engliſh troops embarked at Corſica, is arrived at Porto-Ferrajo, three leagues from this place, and has retaken the forts in that iſland, which had been reduced by a corps of armed Corſicans. Before the Engliſh fleet ſails for Gibraltar, an attempt may perhaps be made to take our city by a coup-de-main, which, as the French garriſon is at preſent very weak, and the Engliſh are far ſuperior in numbers, would not be unlikely to ſucceed.

FRANCKFORT, Nov. 6.

Our advices from Baſle, dated the 1ſt of this month, and thoſe from Offenburg, dated the 3d—ſtate, that the imperial armies are making the moſt formidable preparations to drive the enemy entirely from Kehl, and from the bridge head they have in their poſſeſſion near Huningen. The heavy artillery deſtined for the attack of the latter, was placed on the 31ſt ult. and the 1ſt inſt. in the eight batteries conſtructed on the ſurrounding heights, and which are directed at the ſame time againſt the bridge head, the bridge itſelf, and Huningen. The bombardment was to commence on the 2d or 3d, and the moſt ſucceſsful reſult was expected. The prodigious quantity of artillery and ammunition collecting in the environs of Kehl, and the large bodies of troops aſſembled there, announce that that important point, ſtill occupied by the enemy, is about to be attacked with the greateſt energy.

LONDON, November 24.

Mr. Williams the captain of an American ſhip, who was taken up on ſuſpicion of being concerned in a conſpiracy to ſet fire to one of our Dock-yards, has been liberated, the charge againſt him having been found to be maliciouſly preferred by a worthleſs fellow who acted as his mate, and whom he had been obliged to confine.

November 25.

Bourdon of the Oiſe obſerved in the ſitting of the council of five hundred of the 10th inſt. that the army of the iſland of St. Domingo, formerly compoſed of 450,000 negroes, is now reduced to 130,000; that out of 25,000 people of colour, there remain no more than 15,000; that the number of the white inhabitants had decreaſed from 40,000 to about 25 or 30,000, and that all this is the reſult of the robberies, maſſacres and proſcriptions, either ordered or authorized by the chief Agents of Government.

In the courſe of the diſcuſſion on Alms-houſes, which took place on the 14th inſt. in the Council of Five Hundred, it was obſerved by Dumolard, that in the Alms houſe at Lyons, out of 800 children, brought thither by their parents, whom the Revolution had deprived of every means to maintain them, 760 have periſhed through want of food. This circumſtance forms an important datum in the ſtatement of the depopulation which the Revolution has occaſioned in France.

The French have gone ſo far in Italy as to put even the prayers of the Italian clergy in a ſtate of requiſition. The biſhop of Modena, in his paſtoral letter of the 11th of October, to the Clergy of his Dioceſe, enjoins them "to implore the aſſiſtance of heaven for the invincible republic of France." The pious Prelate, however, forgot to acquaint them, that heaven would not liſten to their prayers.

Lord Stanhope has declared he will not attend any more meetings at the Crown and Anchor, unleſs the Sign is changed. The Crown muſt come down altogether, ſays the noble citizen; but the Anchor may ſtay, for the ſake of the Rope.

It is propoſed to the proprietors of the Powder mills, at Hounſlow, to name one day in the week for the exploſion of their mills, in order for travellers to keep out of the way. Inſtead of the preſent mode of blowing them up, *ad libitum*, which is attended with great danger to thoſe not in the ſecret.

We recommend to a certain new ſenator, who has long been primed and charged with his maiden oration, to let himſelf off upon this occaſion.

COUNCIL OF FIVE HUNDRED.

Sitting of Nov. 14.

Renaud called the attention of the Council to the ſhameful abuſes and immoralities produced by the Divorce law, and moved for the appointment of a committee to conſider of a reviſion of theſe laws, and to make their reports thereon.

Boiſſy d'Anglas obſerved, that it was neceſſary to modify the laws of divorce, and deprive them of the facility which they gave to turn marriage into a ſtate of concubinage. But he thought they ſhould form a part of the civil code; he therefore moved the adjournment of the queſtion until the diſcuſſion of the civil code ſhould take place—Agreed to.

The following reſolution with reſpect to the importation of Britiſh merchandize was agreed to in addition to the exiſting laws on that ſubject.

"The articles which have been already prohibited, and which may be ſent to France on board French veſſels, and which ſhall arrive before the 5th of December next, ſhall not be ſubject to confication. The proprietors ſhall notwithſtanding be bound to give an account of them to the Cuſtom-houſes."

One of the ſecretaries announced, that a great number of petitions had been preſented againſt the law which prohibits the importation of Engliſh merchandize. The petitions objected, that the law went to revive the ſyſtem of denunciation and domiciliary viſits.

The Order of the day was called for and adopted, in oppoſition to Baſallion, who preſſed the neceſſity of taking the ſubject matter of the petitions into conſideration.

2 Frimaire, Nov. 22.

Letters from Raſtadt of November 12, ſay the Archduke Charles ſummoned Kehl to ſurrender on the 11th, and received an anſwer of refuſal. The bombardment was therefore hourly expected to take place. The Archduke Charles had alſo received reinforcements.

Letters from Manheim of the 14th inſt. ſtate, that the French are preparing to retreat behind the Queich, and have only a few outpoſts on the river Speyerbach. Hence it is inferred that the Armiſtice will not be publiſhed, and nevertheleſs obſerved as laſt year by the outpoſts on the river Nahe.

The Emperor, as chief of the empire, has addreſſed ſome very peremptory and ſevere letters to the circle of Swabia, reſpecting the armiſtice and the ſeparate treaty of peace: ſimilar memorials have alſo been preſented to the Duke of Wurtemberg and the Margrave of Baden.

The works which the Auſtrians have erected near Huningen, expoſe that city to be converted into a heap of ruins. The French ſtill occupy the redoubt of the bridge and the batteries on the Iſlet. Letters from Straſbourg of the 7th announce Pichegru's departure to Paris, where he is expected to obtain the chief command of the Sambre and Meuſe army.

November 22.

On Saturday an expreſs was received at the Admiralty Office from Sir John Borlaſe Warren, brought to Falmouth by the Sylph brig. The diſpatches from Sir John ſtate, that he had looked into Breſt, where were ſeventeen ſail of the line, with a prodigious number of tranſports and flatbottomed boats, ready for ſea; and he had learnt that 30,000 troops were in readineſs to embark. This account, of the authenticity and accuracy of which no doubt whatever can be entertained, differs moſt materially from other intelligence recently received.

About ten days ago an armament conſiſting of ſome gun boats, ſmall armed veſſels, and tranſports, ſailed from the Road of Havre, having 6000 troops on board. They had ſcarcely got out of the Road when a gale of wind came on, in which ſeveral of the boats were wrecked, and all the men on board of them drowned. The reſt of this armament returned into he harbor of Havre, where it has ſince remained.

From the LONDON GAZETTE, November 26.

Downing-ſtreet, November 26.

Diſpatches, of which the following are copies, have been received from Robert Craufurd, eſquire, by the right honourable lord Grenville, his majeſty's principal ſecretary of ſtate for foreign affairs.

Head quarters of his royal highneſs, the arch duke Charles of Auſtria, Offenburg, November 13, 1796.

MY LORD,

I have the honor to inform your lordſhip, that official accounts were this day received by the archduke from general Davidowich, ſtating his having beaten the corps that was oppoſed to him, and taken 2000 priſoners.

His advanced guard has taken poſſeſſion of Trent, which place, as well as the ſtrong poſition behind

it, were abandoned by the enemy without resistance.

I have the honor to be,

ROBERT CRAUFURD.

Right hon. lord Grenville, &c. &c.

Head-quarters of his royal highness the arch duke Charles of Austria, Offenburg, November 13, 1796.

MY LORD,

I have the honor to inform your lordship, that by a report received by his royal highness the arch duke from lieutenant-general Neu, governor of Mayence, it appears, that the corps which had advanced to the Nahe, has been obliged to fall back, and take a position behind the Seltz.

This corps consisted merely of detachments from the garrison of Mayence, commanded by major-generals Simpaschæn and Rosemberg. The latter, with the left wing, was posted on the heights of Biebelsheim and Planig, to observe Creutznach; the former, with the right wing, on the hill called the Richusberg, to defend the passage of Bengin. They had orders, in case of being attacked by a superior force, to retire nearer to Mayence.

This position on the right bank of the Lower Nahe is well known from the operations of last year. It is not to be maintained against an enemy of very superior force; for Creutznach lies so entirely under the fire of the hills from the left bank of the river, that the enemy is always master of that place, as was sufficiently proved by the affair of the 11th of December 1795. On this side Creutznach, the heights are so distant from the river, that the enemy has every facility in extending himself in front on each flank of the town; and a corps of very inferior force take post near enough to prevent this formation.

On the 26th generals Simpaschæn and Rosemburg were attacked by two divisions of the army of Sambre and Meuse. The action lasted several hours, and the enemy, notwithstanding so very great an inequality of numbers, was repulsed with considerable loss.

Early on the 27th the French renewed their attack, and advanced in several columns from Creutznach, to turn the left of the Austrians; but the latter, by an exertion of much ability and steadiness, maintained their position. In the evening, however, the generals, in conformity to the orders mentioned above, determined on retiring behind the Seltz; and the retreat was executed with perfect order.

The loss of the Austrians on this occasion consists of 19 killed, 184 wounded, 96 missing; on the whole, 299 men and 89 horses.

The enemy's was certainly considerable; 200 of them were taken prisoners and brought into Mayence.

I am thus circumstantial in stating the particulars of this, in fact, unimportant affair, because I observe that the official reports of the army of Sambre and Meuse, I mean the late ones, contain the most absurd exaggerations. I should consider them perfectly undeserving of notice, were it not that those who have no other means of judging of the event of the campaign than by comparing the accounts published by the contending armies, would be led into the most erroneous conclusions if they gave each party credit for only an equal degree of fairness in their relations.

In the enemy's official account of the affair of the 21st of last month near Neuwied, it is represented as having been a serious and general attack; whereas it was merely undertaken for the purpose of destroying his bridge, and spreading alarm on the left bank of the Rhine. Both these objects were effected by a very insignificant force; and there was not the smallest idea of making a serious assault on the Tete-de-Pont of Neuwied. The enemy states, that besides an immense number of killed and drowned, he actually took 1000 prisoners, whereas I can assure your lordship, from the most authentic information, that the whole loss of the Austrians did not exceed 284 men.

After general Moreau's army had crossed the Rhine, two divisions of it were detached towards Landau, and one division of the army of Sambre and Meuse arrived about the same time in the neighborhood of Kayserslautern. General Hotze was still at Schweigenheim, on the road from Speyer to Landau; his corps was not of sufficient strength to have any other object than that of spreading alarm in Lower Alsace: and it was evident, that as soon as the Rhine should again separate the main armies, the enemy must immediately become masters of the vicinity of Landau.

General Hotze, therefore, on the approach of forces infinitely superior to those of his own, retired towards the entrenched camp at Manheim, without being in the smallest degree molested by the enemy. He established the advanced posts of his left wing on the Reebach, from whence they ran along the Pletz towards Franckenthal.

On the 7th instant, the French attacked general Hotze's line. Their principal efforts were directed against the left wing, and the fire of the artillery and small arms continued a great part of the day; but the enemy was repulsed, and general Hotze still maintaining his posts in front of the entrenched camp, extending from the Reebach, by the village of Maubach, to Franckenthal.

I have the honor to be,

(Signed) ROBERT CRAUFURD.

Head-quarters of his royal highness the arch duke Charles of Austria, Offenburg, November 14, 1796.

MY LORD,

It is with the greatest satisfaction I have the honor of announcing to your lordship that official reports were this day received by the arch duke, from generals Alvinzy and Davidovich, wherein it it appears that offensive operations in Italy have been most successfully commenced.

I should not presume to address your lordship upon this subject, were it not that if colonel Graham is, as I suppose he must be, with marshal Wurmser in Mantua, he cannot as yet have had it in his power to correspond with your lordship.

General Alvinzy's report is dated at Caldo, Fero, November 7. General Davidovich's at Trente, the 8th instant.

After the second operation, undertaken for the relief of Mantua, those corps of marshal Wurmser's army, which could not penetrate, retired; the one under general Quosdanowich to the Venetian Frioul; the other, under general Davidovich, up the valley of the Adige, towards Neumarket.

These corps were successfully reinforced by considerable numbers of fresh troops; and general Alvinzy was appointed to command the whole of the army, until it should effect its re-union with marshal Wurmser.

After the arrival of the reinforcements at the places of their destination, general Alvinzy, who in person had undertaken the conduct of the corps in the Frioul, arranged a plan of operations, of which the following is a sketch:

His corps was to advance through the Trevisane, towards Bassano, and, after forcing the passage of the Brenta, to proceed towards the Adige, while general Davidovich should descend the valley by which that river runs down from the mountains of the Tyrol, forcing the position of Trente, Roveredo, &c.

On the third of this month, upon the approach of part of general Alvinzy's advanced guard, the enemy abandoned Caste Franco; and on the 4th the Austrians corps advanced in two columns to the Brenta; the one to Bassano, of which they took possession, and the other of nearly equal force, under lieutenant general Provera, to Fontenivа.

General Alvinzy halted on the 5th inst. and spent that day in reconnoitering the position of the enemy. He found the French army encamped in three lines in front of Vicenza.

On the 6th, as General Alvinzy was on the point of pushing forward his advanced guard, Buonaparte, who had marched in the night, commenced a most severe attack upon his whole line. The action began with general Provera's corps about seven in the morning, and very shortly afterwards the enemy also advanced against Bassano.

General Alvinzy reports, that the enemy's attacks, tho made with the greatest impetuosity, were constantly and completely repelled; and that night put an end to the affair, without either party having gained or lost any ground; but an indisputable proof that the Austrians having had the advantage in this action is, that when General Alvinzy next morning was preparing to renew it, he found that the enemy had completely retreated. He reports, that they directed their march towards Lisiera.

General Provera's bridge over the Brenta having been destroyed in the course of the morning of the 6th, his column could not cross the river till towards noon on the 7th, and general Alvinzy's whole corps arrived late in the evening of that day at the camp of Caldo Ferro.

General Davidovich had the mean time driven back the corps opposed to him, had made 1000 prisoners, and taken possession of Trente, as was mentioned in his former report.

On the same day that the above mentioned severe action was fought on the Brenta, general Davidovich attacked the enemy in the strong pass of Caliano, a little to the northward of Roveredo. The French had entrenched their position, and occupied, in considerable force, the Castle of Bessono and La Pietra, which, as I understand command the Pass.

The strength of the position was such, that notwithstanding his repeated efforts, general Davidovich could not force it on the 6th; but on the following day he renewed the attack.

The corps on the right of the Adige established batteries on the heights of Nomi, which fired with considerable effect; the troops on the left of the river attacked the castle and entrenchments with persevering bravery, and the enemy were at length completely defeated, with the loss of five cannon, eight ammunition waggons and 1000 prisoners. General Davidovich supposes the enemy's loss, in killed and wounded, to have been considerable, and states his own to have amounted to 400 men killed wounded, and missing.

[Signed] ROB. CRAUFURD.

LONDON, November 22.

A certain German traveller once called St. Paul's the Church of England; a more lively foreigner has christened Bath, the Coffee-House of Great-Britain.

Great apprehensions are entertained at Paris of new insurrections breeding in that capital. In the departments no day passes without some commotion in one quarter or the other, more particularly in the south.

Mr. Pitt's Scheme of Finance.

We have given our readers some account of the plan of finance which Mr. Pitt means to substitute in the room of a loan. We now lay before our readers copies of the circular letter sent by Mr. Rose to the monied houses, and also of the outline of the proposition made by Mr. Pitt to the gentlemen with whom he has been in treaty and also addressed by him to the great corporate bodies of the kingdom.

Circular letter of Mr. Rose.

"The plan now in agitation, and which there is great reason to believe will be generally adopted in the capital by the great monied interest, must, if it shall succeed, have the best possible effect in raising the value of the funds supporting public credit, and in affording the surest means of obtaining a speedy, honorable and permanent peace.

"It is thought advisable to state only the outline at present, and to leave the detail to be farther explained, when the opinion of intelligent and well informed persons on the subject can be collected after they have had a full opportunity of considering what proposals should be offered consistent with the object in view.

"The general principle on which it is intended to proceed is, that on the sums advanced by loan, no stock should at present be created, and that the public should not be subjected to the inconvenience of any great increase of capital hereafter beyond the sum now to be received. With this view it is intended that a security should be given to the orders for the repayment of the sums advanced within a period not exceeding four years from this time, and not in less than one year after the conclusion of the war either in money or stock, to be valued according to such price as shall be now agreed on, and which of course will be one considerably higher than the present price of stock. The money lent to be paid into the bank by instalments, if that be convenient to the parties."

Outline of Mr. Pitt's Plan.

"Every person subscribing 100l. to receive a debenture for 110l. payable either in four years, or at the option of the government at any shorter period; nor less than one year from the conclusion of peace; the amount to be had either in money or at the option of the holders, in a 3 per cent stock valued at 75: interest at the rate of 5 per cent on the amount of the debenture, to be paid during the interval. The debenture to be transferable till after the second payment but no longer; at any subsequent time before re-payment, every debenture for 110l. to be exchangeable for 105l. capital of 5 per cent. Stock irredeemable for four years or till one year after the conclusion of the peace, and to be then paid in like manner as the debentures, at the option of the holder either in money or in a three per cent stock, valued at 75; the first payment about the middle of December, the remaining instalments from March to the October following. Discount as usual, on prompt payment."

On Saturday last Mr Pitt had an interview with a number of the representatives of the monied houses of England; and we understand that his plan was discussed at great length. He spoke of its efficacy with great confidence, and assured the gentlemen, that he was authorised by the highest persons in the kingdom to say, that they adopted it with cordiality, and would contribute to it largely. He had confidence in the spirit and loyalty of the empire in this experiment of a voluntary subscription; but at the same time, he hinted that if, after a fair time allowed to the kingdom, it was found, that the love of the country did not sufficiently prompt men to come forward to its support, a peremptory mode of drawing forth the resources of the kingdom must be adopted, to which he should find himself obliged with pain to recur in the last resort. The representatives of the gentlemen were strong against the adoption of the plan.—They could neither perceive the necessity, the wisdom, nor the œconomy of its adoption. It tended only to unsettle the steady opinion of mankind about English finance, and departed from the good old practice without proposing any advantage by innovation. If it was intended to put an end to the patronage of a loan, here was retained all the evils of patronage; for the debentures were to be made transferable until after the second payment, evidently to accommodate those who were to do the least towards the public necessity; and thereby, for a time, such a mass of paper was to be brought into the market as contradicted all the arguments which the minister had so recently urged for the withdrawing of unfunded paper. After a long discussion they again separated without any thing final being resolved on between the parties.

November 24.

Precaution against an Invasion.

Copy of a Circular Letter to the Lieutenants of Counties on the Sea coast.

Whitehall Nov. 15, 1799.

"My Lord,

"As it would materially add to the difficulties which already oppose themselves to any attempts which it is possible the enemy may be induced to make upon our coasts, if the live and dead stock of individuals, residing near the sea coast, was capable of being instantly removed and secured for the benefit of the proprietors. I am commanded to recommend it to your lordship to exert your influence in causing to be made out as speedily as possible, an account of the live and dead stock, in such of the parishes in the county of Sussex as are within ten or twelve miles of the sea.

"With respect to the mode of making out the account required, I take this opportunity of transmitting to your lordship the form in which it has been executed by the voluntary exertions of gentlemen of the county of Dorset; and shall beg to submit it for your lordship's consideration and adoption, unless when it may be found necessary to deviate from it, in consequence of local circumstances and situations.

"With respect to the mode in which it is proposed to move such live and dead stock, in case it should be necessary, your lordship will communicate with the commander in chief of the district in which the county of Sussex lies, and will concert with him such previous measures for this purpose as may be judged requisite.

"The meeting which I have desired your lordship to call on the subject of my circular letter of this day's date will afford you an opportunity of submitting this letter to the consideration of the deputy lieutenants and magistracy of the county of Sussex, and will consequently lead to the immediate adoption of such measures as shall be necessary to enable the return to be made which I am persuaded your lordship will be of opinion is so much to be wished for.

"I am further to inform your lordship, that the lords commissioners of the treasury have received his majesty's pleasure, that they should take such previous measures as may be necessary for defraying any expences which may arise, in consequence of such possible removal of live and dead stock as I have supposed, as well as of any particular losses which may eventually be occasioned thereby.

"Although this circumstance is such as must obviate every possible objection to the measure, I am, nevertheless, confident, that all those whom it may concern would, exclusively of every personal consideration or motive, join with the utmost alacrity in the execution of a measure which has for its object the general safety of the county.

I have the honor to be, &c.

PORTLAND."

The Paris Journals up to the 23d inst. reached us yesterday. Our readers by comparing the Gazette account with Buonaparte's report, will see how very contradictory the statements are respecting the late operations in Italy. We pretend not to reconcile them—let them speak for themselves.

Mahogany and Logwood.

A Cargo for Sale on board of the ship Sally, captain Gelston, just arrived from Honduras.

Apply to

PHILIPS, CRAMOND & Co.

February 9 §

Philadelphia, February 9.

STOCKS.

Six per Cent.	16/4
Three per Cent.	9/6
4½ per Cent.	
5½ per Cent.	
Deferred Six per Cent.	11/9
BANK United States,	11 per ct
—— Pennsylvania,	13 do.
—— North America,	40 do.
Insurance Comp. N. A. shares,	25 per ct.
—— Pennsylv.	par.

MARCUS HOOK, February 5.

This day arrived the Swedish Bark Jupiter, Capt. Schales, in 94 days from Marseilles in whom came passengers the remnant of Americans lately redeemed by their beloved country from a long and painful slavery in Algiers. They left Algiers the 13th July, at which time no vessel could be procured to carry them directly to the United States, they were obliged to embark with 48 Neapolitans destined for Leghorn; but a few hours after their sailing unhappily found one of the Neapolitans sick with the Plague, we immediately according to Mr. Barlow's orders returned to Algiers and landed this man, and proceeded on our passage, the day after another Neapolitan was found to have the Plague, and on the day following he died; the day after which Mr. Samuel E. Bayley of Newburyport, was found to have the Plague and the day following he died. Under those peculiar circumstances it was unanimously agreed to proceed to Marseilles, as the wind was contrary for Leghorn, where we arrived the 20th July free from the plague on board. Every precaution was taken to prevent its further devastation; cleansing the ship continually by burning sulphur, tarred rope yarns, and washing the ship and ourselves with Vinegar were the means of preventing its further progress, adding to this, no other person was allowed to have any intercourse with the infected persons but two, who had been so fortunate as to survive after having experienced this shocking disorder, viz. Benjamin Lunt and Peter Page, who willingly did every thing in their power for those unfortunate persons. Every thing belonging to the two deceased persons was immediately hove over-board after their decease except a few cloaths in a chest belonging to Mr. Bayley which he had never touched after his leaving Algiers, the chest was ordered to be sent on shore two leagues below Marseilles, un-opened, and there burned. We sincerely believe had we have gone to any other port in the Mediterranean we should not have been admitted to quarantine, as a Spanish brig from Algiers who left it a few days before us, who had lost three of her people arrived at Marseilles, after having been in three different ports in Spain, and not admitted to quarantine and the vessel ordered to be burned—the captain preferring to try Marseilles rather than lose his vessel proceeded there, where they were received to perform a quarantine of 100 days, and we believe from the great expence they have been at in Marseilles for the reception of vessels, their crews and merchandize from the Levant and Barbary; their Lazarettoes and precautions they take are preferable to any in the world. We performed a quarantine of 82 days, during which time we all continued in good health. Stephen Cathalan, jun. esq. American Consul at Marseilles supplyed us with comfortable necessaries and a suit of winter cloathes, which we stood much in need of for our passage to the United States.—The late captains in behalf of themselves, their officers and crews have much to lament that Joseph Donnaldson, jun. esq. agent from the United States did not effect a general redemption at the time of his making the peace, as seven of their unfortunate number has died of the plague since the peace, and several others of various disorders. On the approach of that alarming evil, the plague, Joel Barlow, esq. American Consul at Algiers by his perseverance, abilities, and humanity for the distressed, brought about their general redemption, which, in all probability (under God) was the means of saving many of their lives, as at that time the plague raged with such violence that from 40 to 50 died within the walls of the city daily. They touched at Gibraltar to fill up their water, &c. the 25th November.

James Simpson, esq. American agent for West Barbary. A gentleman of very great respectability, informed them that our affairs in West Barbary were in a very good way, and that he was daily expecting a vessel to arrive from the United States with the presents for the Emperor, Mr. Simpson had his furniture &c. packed up to proceed to Barbary, to the consulship for the United States at that Regency. The Jupiter on the 24th December, lat. 28, 41, N. long. 20, W. boarded the hulk of a ship, supposed to belong to the Eastern part of the United States; she was laden with large pine timber and plank, her masts was all gone, the main mast about 15 feet above the deck, her quarter deck blown up, supposed to have been wreck'd as much as six months—she was about 200 tons burthen, could not discover any name upon her stern. Dec. 26th, lat. 26, 8, N. long. 21, 10, W. spoke the ship Eliza of, and from Boston, Moses Barnard, commander, out 17 days, all well, bound to China. Capt. Barnard very politely sent his boat with a present of live stock, vegetables, &c. which were very acceptable, and offered us any supply of provision, for which we return him our sincere thanks.

Jan. 16, lat. 21, 6, N. long. 59, 30. W. spoke the brig Hannah, of Haverhill from Norfolk out 21 days, Robert Follandsbee, master, all well, bound to the West-Indies

Jan. 26, spoke the bark Neptune, of and from New-York. Lat. 28, 30, N. long. 70, W. bound to the West-Indies.

Jan. 28, spoke the schooner John, of Salem, Samuel Cook, master, from Charleston, out 6 days, all well, lat. 31, 50, N. long. 73, 30, W. bound to the West Indies.

They left at Marseilles the ship Nancy, captain William Billings.

In the above bark, came passengers the two youngest sons of the late Duke of Orleans.

Timothy Newman.	*Moses Morse.*
Isaac Stevens.	*Samuel Calder.*
William Furnass.	*James Taylor.*

Copy of a letter from Joel Barlow, conful at Algiers, to the Secretary of State at Philadelphia.

Algiers, July 12, 1796.

SIR,

THIS will be preſented to you by the remnant of our captive citizens who have ſurvived the pains and humiliation of ſlavery in this place; after effecting their deliverance, in the manner which I ſtate to you in my letter of this day, without funds, or any direct intelligence that they are ſoon to be expected, I have another taſk to perform, in which it is impoſſible to promiſe myſelf ſucceſs: it is to embark them without the infection of the plague.—Five of their fellow ſufferers have died of that contagion, within a few weeks; and another who is attacked muſt be left behind. It rages with ſuch violence in the town, that altho' they cannot embark without riſk, yet it is much more dangerous for them to ſtay longer here, in any ſituation where it is poſſible for me to place them in this moſt incommodious of all conceiveable abodes. If they eſcape infection, we ſhall be much indebted to the attention of capt. Calder, who commands the ſhip, and to the careful aſſiſtance, as well as to the harmony and good underſtanding which prevail among all the crew.

When we reflect on the extravagant ſums of money that this redemption will coſt the United States, it affords at leaſt ſome conſolation to know, that it is not expended on worthleſs and diſorderly perſons, as is the caſe with ſome other nations, who, like us, are driven to humiliation to the Barbary States. Our people have conducted themſelves in general, with a degree of patience and decorum, which would have become a better ſituation than that of ſlaves; and tho' after they are landed in their country, it would be uſeleſs to recommend them to any additional favors from government, yet I hope they will receive from the merchants that encouragement to their profeſſional induſtry, which will enable them, in ſome meaſure, to repair their loſſes; and from their fellow citizens in general, that reſpect which is due to the ſufferings of honeſt men.

Several of them are probably rendered incapable of gaining their living; one is in a ſtate of total blindneſs; another is rendered nearly the ſame; two or three carry the marks of unmereiful treatment in ruptures, produced by hard labour; and others have had their conſtitutions injured by the plague. Some of them are doubtleſs objects of the charity of their countrymen; but whether this charity ſhould flow to them thro' the channel of the federal government, is a queſtion on which it would be impertinent for me to offer an opinion.

I am, Sir, with great reſpect,
Your obedient ſervant,
JOEL BARLOW.

Algiers, 10th July, 1796.

To JOEL BARLOW, Eſq. Am. Con.

We the ſubſcribers, American maſters and late captives in Algiers, think it a duty incumbent on us, in behalf of ourſelves, our officers and crews, to acknowledge in a moſt grateful manner our ſincere and cordial thanks to you, for the particular care and attention we have received from you, ſince your arrival in this city, in your public and private character, during our unhappy ſlavery, and bringing about that happy redemption, ſo much ſeeked by us and our beloved country——a buſineſs which to all people ſeemed impoſſible, but by your particular care and attention has been brought about; that a life ſo ever beloved by us may be long continued is the ſincere prayer of

T. NEWMAN,
ISAAC STEVENS,
WILLIAM FURNASS,
SAMUEL CALDER,
JAMES TAYLOR,
MOSES MORSS,
WILLIAM PENROSE,
MICHAEL SMITH.

Our lately captive citizens arrived in the city yeſterday afternoon under an eſcort of ſeveral hundreds of their ſympathetic fellow-citizens, who had gone out to meet them on the road to town. Upon their reaching the Indian-Queen, the crowd was ſo great as to render it difficult for them to proceed; and on their entering the tavern, an ardent acclamation expreſſed the general ſatisfaction at their happy extrication and ſafe return.

One captain and fourteen ſeamen of thoſe releaſed, entered on board an American ſhip at Marſailles.

☞ The condition of theſe unfortunate men, is the extreme of neceſſity. Belonging to different parts of the Union, and without any immediate means of ſubſiſtence. It has been recommended by ſeveral reputable citizens to open ſubſcriptions for their aſſiſtance: the Banks have, in general, agreed to receive donations. The ſmalleſt contributions will be acceptable.

By this day's Mails.

SAVANNAH, January 20.

The Mayor has the happineſs of announcing to his unfortuuate fellow-citizens, that by laſt evening's mail, he received a draught, from the Bank of the United States, on the Branch Bank of South-Carolina, for the ſum of *fifteen thouſand dollars*, being the ſum appropriated by the act, to which Governor Mifflin's letter refers.—Alſo, a letter from the gentlemen, addreſſed in Norfolk, informing that *two thouſand ſix hundred dollars* had been collected in that city, for which ſum a bill of exchange is remitted to the Branch Bank in Charleſton.

ENTERED.		Days
Ship Nancy, Dill, Montego Bay,	Jamaica,	18
Brig Eliza, Sampſon,	Boſton,	12
Alexander, Backhouſe,	Kingſton,	24
Sarah, M'Alliſter,	Africa,	
Sch'r Suffolk, Boyce,	Gonaives,	18

NEW YORK, February 8.

Capt. Paul arrived at Wilmington, (N. C.) informs that while he lay at Tortola, three Spaniſh prizes were brought in by Britiſh cruiſers, on board of one of which, a large ſhip, was 2 Biſhops, 25 Friars, and two millions of dollars Two American captains arrived at St. Thomas's from the Bite of Leogane while capt. P. lay there, who informed that upwards of 400 American veſſels were lying at the Bite and at St. Pierres, all captured by the French, and many of them condemned, veſſels and cargoes.

The two paragraphs which follow were given to the editors by a reſpectable merchant of this city for publication.

The ſchr. Return, capt. Michels, arrived yeſterday in 14 days from Guadaloupe. This veſſel was bound from Newbern, N. C. with a cargo for New York, and driven off this Coaſt in Dec. laſt, was taken by a French privateer, carried into Guadaloupe, her cargo taken and condemned: and the ſpecie on board, conſigned to ſundry merchants of this city—all was condemned. The veſſel liberated after paying expenſive fees to depart.

The brig Mary, of this port, from Barbadoes to North Carolina, was taken on the 19th of Dec. and carried into St. Marks, where the veſſel and ſpecie on board, will probably all be condemned, there being then 8 American veſſels condemned, which the capt. expected would be the fate of the Mary.

ARRIVED.

Ship Mary, Miller, ——— Iſle of May
June, ———, Amſterdam.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 7.

Our navigation is once more nearly releaſed from its icy chains, and veſſels are again permitted, with ſome difficulty to paſs up and down; there was laſt evening, forty five ſea veſſels of different deſcriptions between Fell's Point and Hawkins's Point, of which thirty were bound up, but the difficulty in boarding them prevented our giving a liſt of their names.

We are ſorry to add, that as ſome men were engaged yeſterday in cutting away the ice below the fort, five of them fell in, and never appeared again.

WASHINGTON LOTTERY, No. II.

LIST OF PRIZES AND BLANKS.

60th Days Drawing, January 21.

No.	Dols.	No.	Dols.	No.	Dols	No.	Dols.
94		13216		22725	10	36086	
567		683		990		090	
1150		801		23380		131	
611	25	962		24030		152	10
2167		14573	10	082		615	10
271	10	752		856		649	
931		15696	10	25258		37034	
3228		927	10	276	10	371	
950	10	932		783		749	
4190		16112		26528		805	
348		607		926		38228	
978		938		27760	10	39418	
5166	10	17331	10	28298		590	
589	10	381		372		40119	
767		654		441		201	10
928		18104	10	551	10	472	
6416		117		620		730	10
617		419	20	858		41314	
968		491	10	29161		661	
995		516		425		955	10
7503		19207	10	667	20	42390	
641	10	370		687		577	
8454		402	10	970	10	43046	100
605		741		30017	10	197	
962		751		171	10	44536	10
9150		20090		448		904	
10218	10	105		948		45751	
512		159		31078		46124	10
562		309		689		537	
11233		621		859		578	
583	10	21106		878		47607	
697	10	209	10	32321		696	10
833		413	10	622	10	853	
12720		470	20	33232		48409	
13024		902		34187		556	
074		22362		889		49039	
153		405	10	35164			
162		518		238			

61ſt Day's Drawing, January 23.

No.	Dols.	No.	Dols.	No	Dols.	No.	Dols.
1654	10	14137	10	28831	10	36808	
2198		15613		29203		37179	
3026		16489		268	10	720	20
753		784	10	370		837	
4090		17181		912		38213	10
158	10	137		979		39675	10
162		18401		30146	10	41205	
851		634	10	396		42768	
5013		19145		31631	10	43042	
195		383	10	32172		678	
204		21314		374		45274	
638		533	10	551	10	396	
7421	10	651		800		433	10
911		23142		808		440	10
8036	10	146		33290		46154	10
528		24294		399		255	
9233	20	556		838		353	
375		25003	10	34161		47177	
10380		326		172		249	
11095	10	27546		209	10	335	
797		633		443	10	490	10
12156		854		585		48228	
662	10	911		35498		437	10
982	10	28164		938		832	
13538		742	10	36495		49284	20

Errors—In 52d day, inſtead of 38309 blank, read prize of 10 dollars. In 57th day, inſtead of 34654 blank, r. 34664 blank.

☞ *NOTICE TO CREDITORS.*

THE Creditors of SHAW & HAMMITT and THOMAS SHAW are particularly requeſted to meet this evening, at 7 o'clock, on buſineſs of importance, at Barnabas M'Shane's Tavern, in 3d, near Arch-ſtreet.

February 9 ¶1t

College-Hall.

READINGS and RECITATIONS,
Moral, Critical, and Entertaining.

On THURSDAY, February, 9th,
At 7 o'clock, will be delivered
The Effects of *PRIDE, AMBITION & REVENGE*,
Exemplified in the character of
Satan,
AND THE FALL OF MAN,
And contraſted with the effects of
DIVINE LOVE,
In the Redemption of Man,
As diſplayed by MILTON,

On Saturday—The Effects of Ambition and Guilt exemplified in the Character of Macbeth.

Tickets to be had of Mr. Pouliſon, at the Library; at mr. M'Elwee's looking-glaſs-ſtore, 70, S. Fourth-ſtreet; and at Mr. Carey's, Bookſeller, Market-ſtreet—Half a dollar each.

Mr. Pickering's Letter.

This Day Publiſhed,
AND FOR SALE BY THE EDITOR,
Price three eights of a Dollar.

THE Letter of the Secretary of State, to Mr. Pinckney, Miniſter Plenipotentiary of the United States, to the French Republic. February 4. 6t

All Perſons having Demands

Againſt the Eſtate of the late Thomas Franklin, deceaſed, are deſired to bring in their accounts for ſettlement; and thoſe indebted to make immediate payment, to ISRAEL PLEASANTS, WALTER FRANKLIN, or SAMUEL R. FRANKLIN, } Executors.

January 24th, 1796. co2w

PHILADELPHIA,

THURSDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 9, 1797.

Our Navigation is at length nearly free. The New-Caſtle Packets have begun to ply again—ſeveral veſſels have gone down, and one or two ſhallops have come up.

A fine Head, executed by RUSH, has juſt been put up on the frigate *United States*, in Southwark. It is a female figure, in looſe attire, repreſenting the Genius of Columbia. In the back ground is ſeen the Eagle, and near him the arms of the United States; over which he extends his protecting wings. The figure is about 9 feet in height; the countenance elegant and majeſtic; the emblems happily diſpoſed; and the attitude and drapery peculiarly well imagined and executed:—the whole reflecting great credit on the artiſt.

Letters have been received from Mr. PINCKNEY, dated at Bourdeaux.

His reception by the inhabitants of that populous city, was cordial and flattering in the higheſt degree.

Compare the language of the Toaſt-men, the calumniators of the adminiſtrators of our Government, with that of the Legiſlature of the United States, and of the individual ſtates. Heaven and Hell are not more oppoſite.

Died, on Saturday morning laſt, of a lingering indiſpoſition, which he bore with Chriſtian fortitude, Mr. JOHN BUSHELL, Printer, of this city. His remains were interred, the day following, in the Preſbyterian burial ground, attended by a large number of citizens.

Yeſterday at 12 o'clock, the two Houſes aſſembled in the chamber of the Houſe of Repreſentatives, in purſuance of previous agreement, to aſcertain the reſult of the election of Preſident and Vice-Preſident of the United States; and it appearing by the report made by Mr. Sedgwick, from the tellers, that John Adams was elected Preſident, and Thomas Jefferſon Vice-Preſident, of the United States; and Mr. Adams having made the official declaration thereof, as Preſident of the Senate, added,

"And may the Sovereign of the Univerſe, the ordainer of civil government on earth for the preſervation of liberty, juſtice and peace, among men, enable both to diſcharge the duties of thoſe offices, conformably to the conſtitution of the United States, with conſcientious diligence, punctuality and perſeverance."

The following is a ſtatement of all the Votes as declared by the Tellers:

John Adams	71 Votes
Thomas Jefferſon	68
Thomas Pinckney	59
Aaron Burr	30
Samuel Adams	15
Oliver Ellſworth	11
John Jay	5
George Clinton	7
Samuel Johnſton	2
James Iredell	3
George Waſhington	2
Charles Coteſworth Pinckney	1
John Henry	2

Mr. Parker and Mr. Sitgreaves were the Tellers on the part of the Houſe.

We learn that the lately releaſed Captives are to be at the Pantheon, this Evening, which is for the benefit of the Infant Jockies.

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Monday, January 16.

Mr. HENDERSON's SPEECH continued.

Sir, as members are called upon for a ſubſtitute, and to ſpecify ſuch items of indirect taxation as they judge proper for that purpoſe, I will take the liberty to mention a few in addition to many that were enumerated by the gentleman from South-Carolina, that appear to me as proper objects to embrace or to extend the duty upon. And firſt, with regard to ſuch as have not yet been noticed by government; of this deſcription are all theatrical exhibitions, porter manufactured within the United States, clocks and watches. It will be obvious, at firſt view, that theſe are articles of convenience or luxury, that are generally uſed by thoſe who are the moſt able to bear the burthen of government, and may be uſed or omitted at pleaſure.—Sir, with regard to theatrical exhibitions, we need only to turn our eyes to the large and expenſive buildings occupied for thoſe purpoſes to convince us that the ſources of private revenue derived from their exhibitions muſt be very extenſive, and if ſo that they will be a proper object to raiſe ſome public revenue from—With regard to porter manufactured within the United States, I think there may be ſome revenue derived therefrom with as much propriety as from ſpirits diſtilled, and the manufacturer might be protected by an additional duty upon imported porter—With regard to clocks and watches, they are articles of convenience, chiefly uſed by thoſe who would not be diſtreſſed by a ſmall tax, and I am inclined to think, from the great number in uſe, that a conſiderable ſum might be raiſed from them—With regard to articles that will bear an extenſion of duty, I agree in opinion with the gentleman from South-Carolina, who gave us ſo full a detail upon the ſubject, as to the greater part of the imported articles, and ſhould have been glad if he had included all kinds of teas, inſtead of confining his calculations to bohea only, and alſo beer, ale and porter, among the claſs of liquors—With regard to the finer teas, I am of opinion they will all bear an addition of duty, from this one conſideration, that we uſe them upon better terms at preſent, under the duty they pay, than we formerly uſed the inferior kinds—With regard to beer, ale and porter, I would propoſe an additional tax, not only to aid the revenue, but to protect the manufacture among ourſelves. Of the duty pad upon theſe articles, I expect that foreigners would pay the greater part as they generally give imported the preference I am inclined to think that if the duty may be raiſed upon imported, it may alſo be raiſed upon ſpirits manufactured in the United States.

Sir, I would wiſh to make one or two obſervations upon the ſtatement made by the gentleman from S. C. who gave us a detail of the expenſes and the probable revenue of government. I find in this ſtatement of the probable revenues from exiſting laws, under the head of duties on impoſts and tonnage, the amount of 5,588,961 dollars computed as the annual net proceeds. I find in the ſtatement made by the Secretary of the Treaſury, wherein he exhibits a general view of the amount of revenue upon impoſts and tonnage for the year 1795, the net proceeds to be calculated at 7,959,409 70 dollars, making a difference of 2,370,448 70 dollars. I find alſo in the report of the Secretary of the Treaſury, upon the ſyſtem of direct taxes, the following obſervation, viz. "What the product of the preſent year will be, cannot be yet known; although it is certain that it will exceed, conſiderably, that of the year 1795." The net proceeds of the year 1795 being, as I before mentioned, 7,959,409 70 dollars, and being informed by the Secretary of the Treaſury that the amount of duties upon imports and tonnage this year will with certainty conſiderably exceed that ſum. I am at a loſs to determine upon what principle the gentleman has founded his calculations of 5,588,96 dollars, for the true amount of annual revenue, unleſs he ſhould have taken it only from the actual receipts, which I ſuppoſe would not be correct, becauſe the difference between the receipts of caſh in the Treaſury, and the amount of duties, muſt create a debt due the Treaſury in the hands of ſomebody, that muſt be paid, and will prove in aid of the revenue. I make no doubt but that the gentleman who gave us the ſtatement from his knowledge of the ſubject, and uſual correctneſs, can explain the reaſons of the difference. I would further obſerve that, under the ſame head, the items relating to internal revenues are ſtated at ſums conſiderably below the amount of the preſent year. The Secretary of the Treaſury informs us that the product of the internal revenues for the preſent year will be conſiderably more than the year paſt. I think the gentleman has omitted in his ſtatement one or two items that appear to me deſerving of ſome notice. I mean the probable amount of ſales of land under the act of May laſt, and the debt due from J. C. Symmes and his aſſociates. I think we have a right with ſome degree of certainty to calculate upon ſome productive aid to our revenue from the ſale of public lands. I am informed that with regard to the debt of Mr. Symmes, if the contract is fulfilled on the part of government agreeable to the report of the Attorney-General, it will make a conſiderable item in the revenue account, according to my calculations, there will be better than 400,000 dollars immediately to be paid or placed upon intereſt and paid in ſix half-yearly inſtalments.

Sir, the gentleman in the courſe of his remarks propoſed the ſmall ſum of 200,000 dollars to be raiſed by direct taxes. This ſum it is true does not at firſt view appear at all alarming. But I have heard, upon former occaſions, the idea of an entering wedge to a ſyſtem ſuggeſted. This would operate as a complete one, although ſmall yet the more dangerous; for to purſue the compariſon, perſons with wedges, having great force to overcome, make uſe of ſlim or ſmall ones at firſt, as they are more eaſily introduced and ſoon make way for large ones. This I expect would be the effect of the propoſed ſyſtem and probably in time make way for the full accompliſhment of the meaſure ſuggeſted by the member from Pennſylvania, which I before ſtated to throw the whole burthen upon the farmer.

Sir, theſe being my ſentiments, I muſt vote againſt the reſolution now offered.

NEW YORK, February 6.

By a Proclamation, dated Quebec Dec. 31ſt. His Majeſty's free pardon is granted to all his land forces, who ſhall ſurrender themſelves on or before the firſt day of Auguſt next, to any officer in either of the Canadas, Nova-Scotia or New-Brunſwick.

Nobility is entirely aboliſhed at Modena, and the Tree of Liberty is planted at Ferrara.

The new Italian Republic of Modena, Bolgna, Ferrara, &c. has already adopted the French Calendar, and ſeveral other forms of that country.

BOSTON, January 31.

Capt. Gilmore from Barbadoes, in 30 days, informs us of the capture of the ſhip Ganges, Capt. Elkins, of this place, from the Iſle of France, bound home. She had been beating on our coaſt for a conſiderable time; till being ſhort of proviſions and very leaky, the captain was compelled to put her before a N. W. wind and ſteer for Barbadoes. He had entered the harbor—his ſails were clewed up, and his anchor upon the point of being dropped—when a boat was ſent from the ſloop of war the Favorite, commanded by the notorious Capt. Wood—and ſhe was taken poſſeſſion of as a prize. The governor and inhabitants of the iſland reprehended the tranſaction in warm and pointed terms—and the Vice A. Judge refuſed to libel the veſſel. Wood then took his prize from the port, and proceeded with her to leeward, in hopes of finding as great a rogue as himſelf, to aſſiſt him in her condemnation. This Wood being the oldeſt commiſſioned captain at the place, was commander of the naval force there, and amenable to no officer then at Barbadoes. The ſame commander had allowed the impreſſment of many Americans at the iſland—he did it to pick out the Engliſhmen—but many of the poor Americans were never releaſed. On his paſſage home Capt. Gilmore was at St. Euſtatius, where he was told by the commander of a French privateer, that he had taken an Indiamen belonging to the United States, and carried her into St. Bartholomews—that ſhe belonged to a perſon who had been indemnified by the Engliſh for certain loſſes, and *therefore* ſhe would be condemned.

JUST ARRIVED,

By the Daniſh ſhip Friendſhip, captain Matzen, from Oporto,

Red Port Wine,

In Pipes, Hogſheads and Quarter-Caſks,
150 Boxes of Lemons,
For Sale by
Philips, Cramond & Co.

February 9 §

Five Dollars Reward.

LOST, about ten days ſince, a ſmall SPANISH DOG, white, dappled with yellow—ſharp ears, ſmall head, long hair, inclining to curl; occaſionally limps on one hind leg; anſwers to the name of DAMON. Whoever will bring him to No 104, corner of Spruce and 3d ſtreets, ſhall receive the above reward.

February 9 tf&t3t

Particular Teneriffe WINE.

50 Quarter-Caſks Particular Teneriffe WINE,
Of a ſuperior Quality,
For ſale by *A. MARPLE & IS. W. MORRIS*,
No. 60 Dock-ſtreet.

February 8 wf&m22t

New Theatre.

ON FRIDAY EVENING, February 10,
Will be preſented, (for the fifth time) an Hiſtorical Play, called

Columbus;

Or, A WORLD DISCOVERED.

To which will be added,
A COMIC OPERA, in 2 acts, (as performed at Covent-Garden Theatre upwards of 150 nights) called

Lock and Key.

On Monday—A celebrated NEW COMEDY, (written by the author of Columbus, The Children in the Wood, &c.) called THE WAY TO GET MARRIED; with Entertainments.

Canal Lottery, No. II.

Scheme of a Lottery, authorized by an act entitled "An act to enable the President and Managers of the Schuylkill and Susquehannah navigation, to raise, by way of Lottery, the sum of Four Hundred Thousand Dollars, for the purpose of completing the works, in their acts of incorporation mentioned."

		Dollars
1	Prize of twenty thousand dollars,	20,000
1	of ten thousand dollars,	10,000
5	of four thousand dollars each, to be paid to the possessors of the five numbers first out of the wheel on the last day's drawing, at which time there shall not be less than 500 numbers undrawn,	20,000
10	of two thousand dollars each,	20,000
20	of one thousand dollars each,	20,000
43	of five hundred dollars each,	21,500
100	of two hundred dollars each,	20,000
100	of one hundred dollars each,	10,000
220	of fifty dollars each,	11,000
29,500	of five dollars each,	147,500
30,000	Tickets at ten dollars each.	300,000

Six dollars for each ticket will only be demanded at the time of sale.

All prizes shall be paid ten days after the drawing is finished, upon the demand of the possessor of a fortunate ticket, subject to a deduction of fifteen per cent.

Such prizes as are not demanded within 12 months after the Drawing is finished, of which public notice will be given, shall be considered as relinquished for the use of the Canal and applied accordingly.

At a meeting of the President and Managers of the Schuylkill and Susquehanna Canal Navigation—and the President and Managers of the Delaware and Schuylkill Canal,

Resolved, That Joseph Ball, John Steinmetz, Standish Forde, Francis West, James M'Crea, John Miller, junr. and William Montgomery be a committee to arrange and direct the mode of disposing of the tickets; which committee shall deposit the money in Bank, to be carried to the credit of an account to be opened for the Lottery.

At a meeting of the Canal Board, held January 16, '97,

Resolved, That the committee for conducting the Lottery be directed to commence the drawing on the first day of March next.

Extract from the minutes,
Wm. M. Smith, Secretary.

Joseph Ball,
John Steinmetz,
Standish Forde,
Francis West,
James M'Crea,
John Miller, jun.
William Montgomery,
} Managers.

Jan. 28. th&s.tf

FOR SALE,
At Whitesides' Tea Ware-House,
No. 99, North Second Street.

Imperial, Hyson, Young Hyson, } Fresh Teas. { Hyson Skin. Souchong, Bohea

Dec. 9. 3taw3m.

Le Breton,
SURGEON-DENTIST,

Pupil of the celebrated Mr. Dubois, late Dentist to the King and Royal Family of France, member of the College and Academy of Surgeons at Paris,

Keeps a complete assortment of every thing necessary to be used for the

Preservation of the Mouth and Teeth,

Patent Mineral Teeth, and Human & Ivory Teeth; Dentrifice in powder; Opiate; excellent Elixir for sweetening the mouth and preserving the teeth—he also furnishes Brushes and soft Sponges.

*** He lives in Chesnut-street, No. 135, above Fourth-street.

November 26. tts

The Elephant,

Now exhibited, was bought for Ten Thousand Dollars.

He is 3 years old, 6 feet high, growing to 18 feet.

He eats 150 weight a-day, and drinks a barrel of water; he has drank some days forty bottles of porter, drawing the corks with his trunk.

He is perfectly inoffensive; travels loose, at the rate of five miles an hour, and is the greatest curiosity ever brought to this Continent.

He is to be seen 'till the 15th of January, in Market-street between Third and Fourth-streets, at a quarter of a dollar, that every one may see him—after which time the former price of half a dollar will be resumed.

He will leave Philadelphia as soon as the weather will permit.

December 31 d

A CARD.
If Monsieur G. H. SOHLE,

Who left Bordeaux the 20th June last, and arrived at Boston about the middle of August, in the schooner Jane, is in Philadelphia, he is requested to call on Joseph Anthony & Co. No. 5, Chesnut-street, who will give him some information of importance.

December 24, 1796. §

50 Dollars Reward.

LOST, last evening, between eight and nine o'clock, as the subscriber was going to his house at the Falls of Schuylkill, from the house of his father-in-law, Mr. Francis Stewart, in Sugar-alley, between Sixth and Seventh-streets, above Market-street,

A black POCKET-BOOK,
Containing 1190 *Dollars, in Bank-Notes*

From 5 to 100 Dollars each,

One of which was of the Branch-Bank of New-York, and several papers, such as receipts and orders.—The road the subscriber took, was the Falls road, crossing at the Upper Ferry.

Whoever finds the above Pocket-Book, and returns it to the subscriber at the Falls, or to his father-in-law, mr Stewart, living in Sugar Alley, shall be entitled to the above reward, paid by

JAMES HAFFY

Feb. 3. §.

Clocks and Watches.
LESLIE AND PRICE,

No. 79, MARKET-STREET, *PHILADELPHIA,*

HAVE IMPORTED, by the late arrivals from London, a large assortment of *WARRANTED WATCHES*, consisting of horizontal, capp'd and jewel'd Gold Watches, with seconds, of superior workmanship and elegance; also capp'd and jewel'd and plain Gold Watches; capp'd & jewell'd, capp'd, seconds, day of the month, and plain Silver Watches; eight day & chamber Clocks; elegant French Clocks with marble frames; eight day and thirty hour, brass works, &c.

December 22, 1796. d3m

For Sale,
By the Subscribers—In PENN-STREET,
65 Pipes Excellent Madeira Wine,
Imported by the Eagle.

WILLINGS & FRANCIS.

Nov. 30 w&f

Brokers Office, and
COMMISSION STORE.

No. 63 South Third street, opposite the national new Bank.

SAMUEL M FRAUNCES and JOHN VAN REED, have entered into co-partnership, under the firm of FRAUNCES & VAN REED, in the business of Brokers, Conveyancers and Commission merchants. They buy and sell on commission every species of stock, notes of hand, bills of exchange, houses and lands, &c.

MONEY procured on deposits, &c. &c. all kinds of writings in the conveyancing line, done with neatness and dispatch; accounts adjusted, and books settled, in the most correct manner. Constant attendance will be given. They solicit a share of the public favor; they are determined to endeavour to deserve it.

N. B. The utmost secrecy observed.

SAMUEL M. FRAUNCES,
JOHN VAN REED.

Philad. august 27, 1796. m&wtf

Will be published, on Wednesday next,

BY Messr. Dobson, Carey, Campbell, Rice, and the other Booksellers, price One Dollar and twenty-five cents, elegantly printed on wove paper, and hot-pressed, by John Thompson,

A COMPARATIVE VIEW OF
The CONSTITUTIONS of the several States,

With each other, and with that of the United States: exhibiting in Tables, the prominent features of each Constitution, and classing together their most important provisions, under the several heads of administration; with Notes and Observations. By WILLIAM SMITH, of South-Carolina, L L. D. and member of the Congress of the United States. Dedicated to the People of the United States.

N. B. A few Copies printed on an inferior paper, at 3-4ths of a dollar. February 6 mwf

FOR SALE,
About 1,600 acres of Land,

WELL situated, laying on and between Marsh and Beech Creeks, Mifflin county, Pennsylvania, in four separate Patents. For terms of sale apply to

Wm. Blackburn,
No. 64, South Second-street

January 26. mwfsf

By Authority.
Schuylkill Bridge Lottery.
Sold by WILLIAM BLACKBURN, No. 64, South Second-street.

SCHEME of a LOTTERY,

For raising Sixty Thousand Dollars, agreeably to an Act of the Legislature of Pennsylvania, passed during the last session, for building a Stone Bridge over the River Schuylkill, at the Borough of Reading, in the County of Berks.

				Dollars.
1	Prize of	20,000	Dollars	20,000
1	do. of	10,000	do.	10,000
3	do. of	5,000	do.	15,000
4	do. of	2,000	do.	8,000
20	do. of	1,000	do.	20,000
39	do. of	500	do.	19,500
80	do. of	200	do.	16,000
200	do. of	100	do.	20,000
300	do. of	50	do.	15,000
1	do. of	500	do. to be paid the possessor for the first drawn no.	500
5	do. of	3,000	do. to be paid possessors of the five last drawn nos	15,000
9,400	do. of	15	do.	141,000
		10,054	Prizes	300,000
		19,946	Blanks	
30,000	Tickets at Ten Dollars			300,000

All Prizes shall be paid fifteen days after the drawing is finished, upon the demand of a possessor of a fortunate ticket, subject to a deduction of twenty per cent. The Drawing will commence as soon as the Tickets are disposed of, or perhaps sooner. of which public notice will be given.

Philip Miller, Peter Kershner, William Witman, Joseph Hiester, James Diemer, Thomas Dundas, James May, John Otto, John Keim, Daniel Graeff, Sebastian Miller, COMMISSIONERS.

Reading, May the 9th, 1796.

Tickets in the Canal Lottery, No. 2, to be had at the above office, where the earliest information of the drawing of the Washington No. 2, and Patterson Lottery's, are received, and check books for examination and registering are kept.

Tickets in the above Lottery to be had at Mr. Sheridan's Race-street, John Hay, North Third-street and Henry Sweyer's, German Town.

January 26 2awtf

Lottery and Broker's Office,
No. 64, *South* SECOND STREET.

TICKETS in the Canal Lottery, No. 2, for sale—a Check Book for examination—and prizes paid in the late lottery.

Check Books kept for examination and registering, for the City of Washington, No. 2, and Patteson Lotteries, both of which are now drawing—information where tickets are to be had, and prizes exchanged for undrawn tickets. A complete list of all the prizes in the late New-Port Long-Wharf, Hotel and Public School Lottery, for examination.

The subscriber solicits the application of the public and his friends, who wish to purchase or sell Bank Stock, Certificates, Bills of Exchange or Notes, Houses, Lands, &c. or to obtain money on deposit of property.

*** Also Tickets in the Schuylkill Bridge Lottery for sale at Ten Dollers each, which will be drawn early in the Spring.

Wm. Blackburn.

Philadelphia, January 26, 1797. mth

Houses and Lots for sale,

BY the Subscriber, in the town of West-Chester, Chester county, 25 miles from Philadelphia, on the great state-road, leading Westward. Viz. No. 1. A two-story Stone House, the corner of High and Gay streets, 40 feet front by 34 feet deep, including a very convenient store-house: the House contains ten well-finished rooms, a kitchen and entry: the Lot is 144 feet front on Gay-street, —equal to any stand in West-Chester. No. 2. A two-story stone house adjoining, 27 feet front, containing eleven well-finished rooms, both being ceiled in the garrets, house and lot same depth as the other, a kitchen, &c.—cellars under both houses, with good stables on the lots. These Houses are almost new, done by good workmen, in a masterly manner. No. 3. A Lot 42 feet front. No. 4, 34 feet. No. 5, 44 feet. No. 6, 129 feet, all of them ten rods deep. On two of the above are erected three log and frame houses, two stories high, cellars under the whole, and a small stable to each.

The above Lots are situated near the Court-House. The whole will be exposed to PUBLIC SALE, on the 21st and 22d days of February next, at two o'clock, when the conditions will be made known. Possession may be had the first of April next. The Title is indisputable.

JOHN KINNARD.

January 28 12aw3w

Twenty Guineas Reward.

RANAWAY from the subscriber on the 23d October, a Dark MULATTO BOY, named MOSES; 21 years old; about 5 feet 8 inches high; had on a mixed green coat, with a green velvet cape and oval yellow buttons; a striped vest; a pair of dark spotted pantaloons, and whole boots much worn. It is probable he may change his name and dress. He has been accustomed to driving a carriage, and waiting. The above reward will be paid for securing him so that the subscriber may get him again, and if brought home all reasonable charges paid by

Robins Chamberlaine.

Easton, Maryland, Nov. 10. 14 1m2awtf

No. 170.

District of Pennsylvania, to wit.

BE it remembered, that on the 24th day of January in the twenty-first year of the independence of the United States of America, John Thompson of the said district, hath deposited in this office the title of a Book, the right whereof he claims as proprietor, in the words following to wit—

"A Comparative View of the Constitutions of the several States with each other, and with that of the United States, exhibiting in tables the prominent features of each Constitution, and classing together their most important provisions under the several heads of administration: with notes and observations. By William Smith of South-Carolina, LL. D. and member of the Congress of the United States."

In conformity to the act of the Congress of the United States, intituled "An Act for the encouragement of learning by securing the copies of maps, charts and books, to the authors and proprietors of such copies during the times therein mentioned."

SAMUEL CALDWELL,
Clerk of the District of Pennsylvania

Feb. 1. 12aw3

DANCING
TAUGHT BY
MRS. *BYRN,*

Of the New Theatre, *To Ladies only.*

THINKING it a great advantage for them to have a *Female Tutor* in that art, pledges herself to their parents and friends to take all possible care in their instruction.

In addition to the Dances taught in Philadelphia, means to teach the Minuet, Minuet de la Cour, Allemand, Gavot, Quadrilles, Strathspeys, and all Scotch Dances; and above all to pay particular attention to that very necessary part *Polite Address.* For particulars enquire of Mrs. BYRN, No. 70 north Eighth-street. Februry 6 mwfsf

SAMUEL RICHARDET

RESPECTFULLY informs the Gentlemen Merchants, that he has this day opened the CITY TAVERN and MERCHANTS COFFEE HOUSE in the city of Philadelphia:

The Subscription Room will be furnished with all the daily papers published in Philadelphia, New-York, Boston, Baltimore, together with those of the principal commercial cities of Europe—They will be regularly filed and none permitted to be taken away on any account.

Tea, Coffee, Soupes, Jellies, Ice Creams, and a variety of French Liquors; together with the usual refreshments, will at all times be procured at the bar.

Gentlemen may depend on being accommodated with the choicest of Wines, Spirituous Liquors, and the most approved Malt Liquors from London and other breweries.

The Larder will be supplied with the prime and earliest productions of the Season.

Large and small Parties, or single Gentlemen, may be accommodated with Breakfasts, Dinners, or Suppers, at hours most convenient to themselves—a cold Collation is regularly kept for conveniency, the Bill of Fare to be had at the bar.

The Lodging Rooms will be completely furnished, and the utmost attention paid to cleanliness, and every other requisite.

☞ SAMUEL RICHARDET will be happy to receive, and execute the commands of his Friends, and the Public at large; and with gratitude for their favours, he pledges himself that nothing on his part shall be wanting to preserve that patronage with which he has been so distinguishingly honored.

Philadelphia, April 19. mwf

Fresh Garden, Grass and Flower-Seeds, Roots, &c. &c.

This day landing from the ship Eagle, captain Fosdick, from London,

And FOR SALE by
GOLDTHWAIT & MOORE,

Corner of Walnut and Second-streets,

A most capital and extensive Assortment of
GARDEN, GRASS and FLOWER-SEEDS, ROOTS, &c. &c.

Among which are,

Five kinds	Asparagus	Three kinds	Cresses
Four	Berecole	Twelve	Onion
Twenty-five	Beans	Thirteen	Radish
Six	Beets	Fifteen	Turnip
Eleven	Brocoli	Fifteen	Peas
Twenty-six	Cabbage	Six	Savoy
Six	Carrot	Four	Parsnip
Three	Cauliflower	Twenty-three	Melon
Five	Celery	Twenty-one	Lettuce
Ten	Cucumber		

Common and lemon Thyme
Curled leaf and sprigged Parsley
Pot Marygold Pot Marjorum
Balm Thyme Mangel Wurtzel
Leek Kail Shallots
Rape Seed Rye Grass Saint Foin Lucerne
Red and white Clover Timothy, &c. &c.

With a curious collection of the most esteemed
FLOWER-SEEDS and ROOTS,

Being the most extensive ever imported into this city. The above are from a capital Seedsman in London, and are warranted fresh and good.

Printed catalogues may be had by applying as above.

Dec. 17 §

Washington Lottery.

TICKETS, warranted undrawn, may be purchased or exchanged for prizes, at the Office, No. 147, Chesnut-street, where a correct Numerical Book is kept for public inspection. Also Canal Lottery Tickets for sale or exchanged for prizes drawn in the Washington Lottery, of which the 54th and 55th days returns are received.

☞ The Business of a Broker carried on as usual.

January 12. ttstf

INSURANCE COMPANY of the State of Pennsylvania.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the directors have declared a dividend of THIRTY DOLLARS per share, on the business of the last six months: which will be paid to the stockholders or their legal representatives, after the 10th instant.

SAM. W. FISHER, Sec'y.

Philadelphia, Feb. 2d, 1797. dt10th.

Bank of Pennsylvania,

January 4, 1797.

At a meeting of the Directors this day, a dividend of sixteen dollars on each share was declared for the last 6 months, which will be paid to the Stockholders after the 14th inst.

JONATHAN SMITH, Cashier.

Jan. 3. dtf.

☞ *NOTICE.*

THE Sales of LANDS of the United States, in the North-Western Territory, heretofore advertised in the several public papers, will commence this evening, at the City Tavern —to be continued from day to day, 'till the tenth of February next, if not sooner sold.

January 4 §

Pennsylvania Population Company.

NOTICE is hereby given, to such Share-holders as as have not paid their assessments on their shares—to pay the same immediately to the Secretary of the Company, at the Company's Office, No. 53 north Fourth-street, Philadelphia. They are further informed, that in default of paying the same within thirty days from the 4th of February, instant, the several forfeitures will be strictly exacted, in conformity to the 21st article of association.

By order of the Board,

SOL. MARACHE, Secretary.

Feb. 2. 4— $20

Washington Canal Lottery,
No. I.

WHEREAS the State of Maryland has authorised the underwritten, to raise twenty-six thousand, two hundred, and fifty dollars, for the purpose of cutting a Canal through the City of Washington, from the Potomac to the Eastern Branch Harbour.

The following is the SCHEME of No. I.

Viz.	1 Prize of	20,000 dollars,	20,000
	1 ditto	10,000	10,000
	7 last drawn Tickets, each	5,000	35,000
	6 ditto	1,000	6,000
	10 ditto	400	4,000
	20 ditto	100	2,000
	55 ditto	50	2,750
	5750 ditto	12	69,008
	To be raised for the Canal,		26,250
	5850 Prizes,		175,000
	11650 Blanks, not two to a prize.		
	17500 Tickets, at Ten Dollars, -		175,000

☞ The Commissioners have taken the Securities required by the aforesaid act for the punctual payment of the prizes.

The drawing of this Lottery will commence, without delay, as soon as the Tickets are sold, of which timely notice will be given.

Such prizes as are not demanded in six months after the drawing is finished, shall be considered as relinquished for the benefit of the Canal, and appropriated accordingly.

(Signed) NOTLEY YOUNG,
DANIEL CARROLL, *of* D.
LEWIS DEBLOIS,
GEORGE WALKER,
WM. M. DUNCANSON,
THOMAS LAW,
JAMES BARRY.

City of Washington, Feb. 11. §

A PARCEL OF VERY FINE
St. Croix Sugars and Rum,
JAMAICA SPIRITS, and
LAGUIRA HIDES,
For Sale by

Feb. 7.—§2w *JAMES YARD.*

TO BE SOLD,
The Time of a smart, active, young
Negro Wench,

BETWEEN 13 and 14 years of age, and just had the small pox. For terms, apply at Mr. WILLIAM BAXTER's, in south Front-street, No. 312, below Almond-street.

February 7 7gt

A Quantity of Brandy,

FIRST & 2d proof,
Gin, of 4th proof, in pipes
Jamaica Spirits, 4th proof, in Hhds
Old Hock, in cases of 40 dozen each
Glass Tumblers, in pints and half-pints
Window Glass, in boxes, of different sizes
Hazlenuts, in sacks
Whiting, Copperas, White Lead & Spanish Brown } in hhds

For Sale by PETER BLIGHT.

January 4 §

This Day is Published,

By BIOREN & MADAN, at their Printing Office, No. 77, Dock-street, and sold by the principal Booksellers in this City.

The American Annual Register;

Or historical Memoirs of the United States, for the Year 1796.

No. 167.

District of Pennsylvania, to wit:

Be it remembered, that on the 19th day of January in the Twenty-first year of the Independence of the United States of America, Bioren & Madan of the said district have deposited in this Office the title of a Book the Right whereof they claim as Proprietors in the words following to wit:

"The American Annual Register, or Historical "Memoirs of the United States, for the year 1796.

In conformity to the act of the Congress of the United States entituled "An act for the encouragement of learning by securing the copies of Maps, Charts and Books, to the authors and proprietors of such copies during the time therein mentioned."

SAMUEL CALDWELL,
Clerk Pennsylvania District.

January 25. 1aw4

PURSUANT to a Resolve of the Board of Trustees of WASHINGTON ACADEMY, in Somerset County, and State of Maryland,

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

That the office of Principal Teacher in the said school is vacant.

A GENTLEMAN qualified to teach the higher Greek and Latin Classics, Geography, and the Mathematics, with such other branches of literature as are usually taught in such schools, would meet with liberal encouragement, and, it is believed, would obtain a very eligible settlement. For the present, the Trustees would be willing to contract with a person capable of taking charge of a Grammar School.

As this Institution is provided with buildings sufficient to accommodate the principal and his family, and from seventy to eighty boys; a library, an excellent philosophical and mathematical apparatus, globes, maps, &c; has respectable funds, and is situated in a plentiful and agreeable part of the country; nothing seems wanting to make it rank among the most useful seminaries in this part of the Union, but a suitable character to preside in it.

Proposals may be addressed to the subscriber, in Princess-Anne, in the neighborhood of the Academy, or to Doctor MARTIN L HAYNIE, No. 83, north Third-street, Philadelphia, or to the Printer hereof.

EZEKIEL HAYNIE.

January 20. Feb. 7. tu&f8w

PRINTED BY JOHN FENNO
—No. 119—
CHESNUT-STREET.
[Price Eight Dollars per Annum.]